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If Boss Croker is not, next to Mr. Bryan the most conspicuous figure in the Demo cratic campaign, who is?

It is not probable that Boss Croker, of New York, will have much money to spare Mayor Taggart for the Indiana campaign.

Old General Bragg's exceriation of Bryan | regular or volunteer troops, unless Conranks among the most severe of those that have come from prominent Democrats, and that is saying a good deal.

The Sentinel says the Republican proces- the army, and this has been done by more sion Thursday night was over an hour in That is 33 1-3 per cent. of the truth. It was over three hours.

There may be countries where Mr Bryan's anti-prosperity speeches would be appropriate, but they are a dreadful missit in any part of the United States.

This campaign has been notable for the extraordinary number of prominent Democrats who have repudiated Bryan and for the severity of their denunciation of his

It might contribute to the gayety of the campaign if Mayor Taggart, who is now in New York, would attempt to explain i what respect "the spirit of the law of the Constitution" is being violated by the pres ent administration

Yesterday there were published five dispatches from as many different towns in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio giving the names of five prominent Democrats who have just come out publicly for McKinley. It begins to look like a landslide.

The turkey crop is said to be the largest in many years. That may not be due to McKinley prosperity, but the fact that thousands of people can buy one next Thanksgiving day who could not have done so during the free-soup period is.

If any man who considers himself un biased is not yet determined for whom he shall vote for President, let him take the speeches made by Governor Roosevelt in this city and in Richmond and compare them with Mr. Brayn's speeches for a

An interview is published with Mr. Crockett, member of the Republican state central committee from the Thirteenth district, in which he predicts that Mr. McKinley will carry the State by at least 25,000 majority. One of the reasons he assigns for his faith is that Republicans carried the State by 17,000 in an off year and are relatively stronger now than they were then. That is true.

The letter which Candidate Stevenson attriputes to Abraham Lincoln in his article in the North American Review is a vile forgery that has been used by cranks and political quacks for years, and was written in 1868, three years after Mr. Lincoln's assassination, by Cora Hatch, a spiritualistic medium, who claimed that it was dic tated to her while still in a trance by the spirit of Lincoln. Mr. Bryan has also used this miserable forgery.

Although the method of voting under the Australian ballot law is simple, a surpris ing number of ballots are thrown out in every election because of erroneous or distinguishing marks. To vote a straight Republican ticket one should make a cross within the eagle circle at the head of the ticket, and no mark of any kind elsewhere. Every voter should understand this clearly before entering the booth, and committeemen throughout the State should see that the information is thoroughly disseminated.

A pell of the leading newspapers in the United States printed in foreign languages shows that fifty-eight are Republican, twenty-six Democratic and eight independent. Of German papers sixteen are Republican, twelve Democratic and three are independent. Of papers printed in the Scandinavian language nineteen are Republican and two are Democratic. The figures show that among foreign-born as among native Americans a majority of reading people are Republicans

Ex-Congressman Charles Tracey, of Nev York, a leading Gold Democrat of 1896, says he shall vote for McKinley because he thinks the election of Bryan would be national calamity. "Four of the years was in Congress," says Mr. Tracey, "I was in the House of Representatives, both with Major McKinley and Mr. Bryan, and it is with no intention of offering an affront to Mr. Bryan that I say that Major McKinley is a much safer man and better equipped for President than Mr. Bryan."

the flag in Cuba," he says, "why can't a force the Constitution and the laws there would subject him to impeachment

UNSCRUPULOUS AND DISHONEST.

Apparently it does no good to expose Mr. Bryan's misstatements and misrepresentations, for he continues to repeat them as if they were true. His repetition of the charge that President McKinley is responsible for the recent increase of the army, coupled with the insinuation that Five cents per month for periods less than a army, coupled with the insinuation that year. No subscription taken for less than three it was done to promote imperialistic designs, is so base as to call for more particular comment. At Albion, Mich., on

I want to tell you that the President in his message of December, 1898, asked for an army of 100,000, two months before a shot was fired in the Philippine islands. · · · And a Republican House of Representatives passed the bill raising the army And it did it after the treaty was signed with Spain and before an arm was raised against this country anywhere. My friends, that is the fact in regard to the army the President asked for. At that time imperialism was in contemplation, for no war had broken out. Did the Republicans then know that war would break out? Did they know that imperialism meant bloodshed?

In this case the charge is made explicitly that when the increase in the army was authorized "imperialism was in contemplation." As a matter of fact, the word had not yet been coined, and was not till many months later, when Mr. Bryan invented it to represent a sham issue which he now says is paramount. His statement that "at that time imperialism was in contemplation" is one that none but a reckless demagogue would make against political opponents.

The Journal has already commented on

this subject, but it may be worth while to state the facts more explicitly. The better they are understood the plainer it will appear that Mr. Bryan is pursuing a power to increase the army or to enlist gress gives him the power. Congress has exclusive control of the size of the army. From time to time it becomes the President's duty to recommend an increase of Democratic Presidents than Republican. The first President to recommend such increase was Thomas Jefferson in 1809, and he recommended that the limit of the increase be left to the President himself. James Madison recommended an increase of the army in 1814; Andrew Jackson in 1836; Martin Van Buren in 1837; James K. Polk in 1846; Zachary Taylor in 1849; Millard Fillmore in 1851; Franklin Pierce in 1853; James Buchanan in 1857; Abraham Lincoln in 1861; Chester A. Arthur in 1881, and William McKinley in 1898. Mr. Bryan would create the impression that Mr. McKinley is the only President who has ever recommended an increase of the army, and that he did it for a base and treasonable purpose. Sometimes Congress has adopted the recommendation of the Presidents on the subject and sometimes it has not. During Mr. Jefferson's administration the regular army was larger in proportion to the popu-

lation of the country than it is now. Again, Mr. Bryan has stated in his speeches that President McKinley acted on the initiative in the matter-that is, made the recommendation for an increase of his own motion. This is not true. The Secretary of War and Major General Miles both strongly recommended the increase in their annual reports for 1898, and these reports were published before the President sent his message to Congress. In that message he bases his recommendation on that of the Secretary of War, sayng, "It has my unqualified approval." He added: "There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time n the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force if in his discretion it

should be necessary." In the extract above quoted Mr. Bryan says that "a Republican House of Representatives passed the bill." and "at that time imperialism was in contemplation,' insinuating a conspiracy between the President and the Republican House. This is one of the most astonishing features of the charge. The fact is that the bill authorizing the increase of the regular army to 65,000 men and the enlistment for limited period of 35,000 volunteers originated in the Senate, was introduced by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and received the votes of 12 out of 26 Democratic senators. True, the House did afterwards pass it, but many Democrats in that body voted for it.

An important feature of the present law which Mr. Bryan has carefully concealed in his references to it is the following: 'Provided that such increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901." Under this provision, unless Congress shall otherwise order. the 35,000 volunteers recruited under the present law will be mustered out July 1 1901, and the regular army, by the terms of the law, will revert to 38,000 men, including all arms, that being the size of the army before the increase law was

These are the fact on which Mr. Bryan bases his charge against the President of harboring imperialistic designs. A plain statement of them shows that he is acting an unscrupulous and dishonest part,

FOOD FOR FOOLS.

Mr. Bryan and his associates have united in a chorus of fraud and corruption in which even the Hon. Richard Croker takes a leading part. "The Republicans will buy every vote that can be bought," says Mr. Bryan; "they will coerce every laboring man who can be intimidated; they will bribe every election judge who can be bribed; they will corrupt every count that can be corrupted." Mr. Bryan leaves the inference that this purchase of votes, this intimidation and corruption of election of ficers will insure the election of Mr. Mc-

If the men who can be bought were left to themselves they would vote the Democratic ticket. At least that is the conclusion Mr. Bryan's words lead to. They are Democrats or others who would vote Mr. Bryan talks very flippantly about for Mr. Bryan who will sell their votes, all of which shows the low estimate Mr. district as a Democratic candidate for

on election said that the only way the Republicans | his mouth which he did Mr. Kern intimate that Democratic election | so, at least, to defeat Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan is supposed to know a great | Review. deal about Democrats, and therefore is competent to express opinion as to the extent to which they will sell themselves, has no right to assert that laboring men can be intimidated, because he knows nothing about them. Consequently, it an insult to declare that wage-earners can be intimidated-an unprovoked insult. If Bryan knew employes as well as those who employ them, he would know that "intimidate" is a word that cannot be found in the vocabulary of the men who work for wages. The publishers of the Journal know all about the subject; they employ a number of men; they would as soon attempt to coerce one of them to rob a bank as to vote against his preference. No men are freer to vote as they choose without the least fear that by so doing they would put their employment jeopardy. What is true of the Journal

doubtless true of the mass of employers. With the present election laws it is imossible to bulldoze employes. It can be further added that both campaign committees are poor and have difficulty in getting money with which to pay legitimate expenditures. Horace Greeley once said that "the stuff on which fools are fed is flapdoodle." All this talk about bribing Democrats and coercing employes is flap-

ANTI-REPUBLICAN REPUBLICANS.

The Journal has heard men speak of anti-McKinley Republicans, of anti-Durbin Reublicans, and of anti-Overstreet and anti-Landis Republicans, meaning that men who Durbin or Mr. Overstreet or Mr. Landis can be regarded as Republicans. Major Mc-Kinley is the Republican candidate for President, in full accord with his party and the head of an administration essentially Republican. Consequently, the man who does not vote for him cannot claim to be a Republican any more than the soldier who fires into a company of federal soldiers can claim to be in spirit and act one of them. Colonel Durbin is the Republican standard-bearer in Indiana, pledged to continue the able management of Governor Mount. There is every reason to believe that he will keep the promise he has made the people. Consequently, the man who votes against Colonel Durbin goes on record against the continuation of business methods in State affairs and is hostile to he Republican policy.

In the case of Republican candidates for Congress it is as essential that the next House shall be Republican as that Mr. Mc-Kinley shall be re-elected. Consequently, the man who votes for the Democratic candidates for the House votes to overthrow the Republican control and put it into the hands of men who will harass Mr. McKinley if elected and make it impossible to carry out the Republican policy in reference to the Philippines. It may undertake to unsettle the currency, refuse to vote adequate appropriations and otherwise carry out the threats of the leaders of the Bryan party. Such being the case, the man who votes against a Republican candidate for Congress is not in any sense a Repub-

There is but one justifiable reason for a Republican to vote against any man on a Republican ticket, and that reason is that he has evidence that the candidate is positively unfit for the office for which he is named. These observations are not made of instances in which men style themselves anti-McKinley or anti-Durbin Republicans, but to show the fallacy of such pretensions. There can be no anti-Republican Repub-

A correspondent who has been traveling about the State says that many voters in Indiana so mark their ballots that they are thrown out, and that there are sometimes enough of these defective ballots to give of the errors were made by the voters they are not the men of limited education who disfranchise themselves in marking their ballots, but men of intelligence. It is related that one well-known man came from New York four years ago to vote for McKinley, but so marked his ballot as to have it thrown out. The only safe way in which to mark a Republican ballot so as to have it count is to make the X in the circle under the eagle. The man who undertakes to vote for a Democrat or two with the remainder of the Republican ticket is quite sure to so mark it as to have it thrown out. If the readers of this paragraph think otherwise, let them ask their Republican acquaintances how they would mark a ballot so as to vote for two Democrats and the remainder of the Republican ticket. First, let each one ask himself and see if he is certain of his answer. Five or ten thousand Republican voters who will glance at this sugestion can save the Republican party of Indiana from 5,000 to 10,000 votes if they will make it a point to inquire of every Republican they meet if he knows how to mark and fold a ballot so as to have it counted. Let those who are not sure of it write the Journal for information, that the number of the ignorant ones may be ascertained in part.

The New York Evening Post, which is anti-McKinley, comments upon the influence of Mr. Bryan's campaign as follows: Every week since has shown a steady and pronounced drift against Bryanism drew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferamong the conservative elements in the community. All of the indications four ton, Webster and two scattering votes, weeks before the election point to the defeat of the Democratic-Populist candidate. Mr. Bryan and his managers appear to realize this, and they have already begun abusing the voters who will turn the scales by charging them with being bought up. Ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois went so far vesterday as to intimate that the Staats Zeitung had got some of "that \$25,000,000 corruption fund" for declaring yesterday in favor of McKinley as "the lesser of two evils." This seems a fit ending for a campaign which had already reached a low level of demagogism.

During the years of the war, when Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, should have been in the If a Republican President can haul down | Bryan places upon the manliness of tens of | presidential elector; he denounced Abraham | try.

thousands of Democrats. Furthermore, the Lincoln and the war for the Union. Such boards as Democrats. Candidate Kern has appropriate that he should put words into election officers, declaring that \$250 would | coin a portion of a letter which, in the nabe a great temptation to many Democratic | ture of things, Lincoln could not have writelection officers. Now, both Mr. Bryan and ten, and which his private secretaries and historians have declared to be a fraud and officers are quite generally venal-enough a forgery. This forgery Mr. Stevenson has put into an article in the North American

A New York special to the Sentinel says: Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, said to-"Indiana will give a good account of herself in November, and we hope to see her give a good majority for Bryan and Stevenson. The gentlemen who disagreed with us four years ago on the financial plank and voted for McKinley or Palmer and Buckner are almost to a man supporting Colonel Bryan this year. * * * Our citizens of foreign birth are almost to a man against imperialism or any approach to it, and our old Americans protest against any violation of the spirit of the law of the Constitution. Only by the flagrant use of money at the polls can we be defeated at the election in November.

Mr. Taggart's experience in political prophecy should have taught him not attempt it, but if he will do so he should try and keep within hailing distance of the truth. The statement that the sound-money Democrats of 1896 "are almost to a man supporting Colonel Bryan this year" is absurdly false, and that concerning the foreign-born voters is about equally so. Mr Bryan will be badly beaten in this State, and that without any corrupt use

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Zoological.

'Africa is to have stringent game laws." "Yes; things are getting so that our menageries won't have a thing in them but white elephants and Welsh rabbits."

Kindly Intended.

"Gra'ma, did you ever take dancing lessons?" "No. Dicky." "Well, gra'ma, when y' get over th' rheuma

tism I'll show y' how t' take th' steps." The Rubaiyat of Autumn.

All superseded the sweet Persian rose By gold and crimson hints for new fall clothes.

Disfigured by a Grown-Up Name. "Who is this Bess Gertrude Gladys Jones tha our Blanche is so intimate with?" "Oh, George, you know; she's that little Jones girl in the next block that everybody used to

Woman and Politics.

"I settled Mr. Wiggs, Arthur; I told him yo said Bryan would be sure to win in a hand-out." "In a hand-out? What's that?" "That's what you said, wasn't it?" "I wish you'd quit trying to talk, Alice; I said

YOUTSEY IS SOME BETTER.

e'd win in a walk-over."

He May Be Able to Have the Trial Resumed To-Day.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 12.-Youtsey and obey the nurses, though he does not talk or answer questions. There is now less fear of brain fever and it is possible the trial may be resumed to-morrow. His color remains good, his breathing natural

and his sleep quiet and restful. Dr. Carrick says no opiates have been given the prisoner since Tuesday night, and that the continued stupor results entirely from natural causes. Occasional doses of strychnine are given him to stimulate him and he is thought to be in a fair way to recover. All have now abandoned the idea that he is shamming. When court met this morning, Judge Cantrill and the attorneys held another

private consultation of thirty minutes, in the grand jury room, after which, without any motion, the jury was dismissed til to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

No Elections Bill Agreement.

FANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 12.-The House to-day by a vote of 52 to 45 adopted a esolution to adjourn sine die at midnight to-morrow night. The resolution requires the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate had already adjourned for the day, but it is not believed the adjournment resolution will pass that body. The conference ommittee, which has been considering the disagreement between the two factions over the election law, was as badly divided to-day as yesterday.

LIST OF IMMORTALS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE) bility on their part, it must receive abundant reward in the knowledge of important ald given thereby to the cause of education particularly among the youth of America. Third-The official book of the Hall of Fame, the publication of which is authorized by the senate, shall be sent to each

"Fourth-The Senate, acting under the rules of the Hall of Fame, will take action n the year 1902 towards filling, at that time, the vacant panels belonging to the present year, being twenty in number. "Fifth-They in ite each member of the board of judges to serve as judges in 1902. Should any one of the present board of udges at that time have laid down his educational or public office his successor may, by preference, be invited to serve

"Sixth-Each nomination of the present year to the Hall of Fame that has received the approval of ten or more judges yesterday, but failed to receive a majority, will be considered a nomination of 1902. To these will be added any names nominated in writing by five of the board of judges or by the New York University in such way as it may find expedient. Any nomination by any citizen of the United States that shall be addressed to the New York University senate will be received and considered by that body. Ex-President Cleveland's vote to-day was: Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Washington. He did not vote for Monroe, but cast a scattering vote which was not an-Monroe did not poll a single vote among

the class of voters known as publicists, editors and authors. Washington was saved the honor of the first place only by the fact that Chief Justice Nichols, of Louisiana, scratched both Lincoln and Webster. Justice Nichols did not cast any vote except in the classes of soldiers, sailors and statesmen. His vote included only Franklin, Jefferson, Wash-Justice Bonnifield, of Nevada, cast no

the voting to-day he voted for the entire list and sent in fifteen scattering votes in Chief Justice Fuller sent in a generous vote. He indorsed John Quincy Adams. John Adams, Samuel Adams, John C. Cal-Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, An-

vote except for statesmen and soldiers. At

No Contract Made.

son, Lincoln, Madison, Monroe, Washing-

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.-General Manager Henry Wood, of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, requests a contradiction of the report from Oklahoma City that a contract has been made be tween the El Paso & Northern Railroad and the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad for the building of 400 miles of stand ard gauge track within the next twelve

Tray of Diamonds Stolen.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 12.-This afternoon tray containing twenty-eight diamond rings, valued at \$5,000, was stolen from the jewelry store of Lewis Seewald. While one of the two strangers held the attention of the proprietor the other unlocked the ing, took the tray and walked out. Both escaped. The police are scouring the coun-

a tonnage basis and not on the vacillating market price of coal.

THE DOCUMENT FILED FOR PRO-BATE IN A NEW YORK COURT.

Will Drawn by Captain Baker to Offered To-Day-Patrick and Jones Arranging Their Defense.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 .- Counsel for Albert T. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, who will be arraigned on Monday morning before Magistrate Brann in the Center Police Court, on the charge of forging the name of William Marsh Rice to a check of the amount of \$65,000, spent most of to-day in the Tombs in consultation with their clients. They refused to talk about the character of the defense and gave no information concerning the will executed by Mr. Rice when he was living in Dunnelton, N. J. James Gerard, who is acting for Captain Baker, Mr. Rice's Texas counsel, said to-day that the will drawn by Captain Baker probably will be offered for probat? to-morrow. It is understood that Assistant Attorney Osborn will try the case if an indictment should be found.

The will of William M. Rice was filed for probate to-day. It is dated Sept. 26, The witnesses are W. C. Wetherbee Brooklyn, and William F. Harmon, Brooklyn. The executors are William M. Rice, jr., John D. Bartine and James A, Baker, jr. By the terms of the will the executors get \$80,000 in cash for the benefit of the testator's brother, Frederick A Rice, and his first wife, Charlotte. To the executors is also left \$10,000 for the benefit of the testator's sister, Minerva Olds, of Massachusetts. Ten thousand dollars are also left for the use of his sister, Charlotts S. McKee, of Massachusetts. The executors are to be recompensed for their services by 5 per cent. commission on the value the estate. All the residue of the estate is bequeathed to the William M. Rice Institue for the advancement of literature,

science and art, of Houston, Tex. The testator says he desires that his son, William M. Rice, jr., be elected to the board of trustees, and he hopes he will take an active interest in advancing the affairs of the institute.

It is also desired of the testator that E. Raphael, of Houston, Texas, act in the capacity of secretary of the institute, he to receive compensation for his services. It is mentioned, however, that his acceptance shall be conditional on the board approving him, otherwise the board may elect

In the provision by which the income of \$80,000 paid to the executors, for Frederick A. Rice and his wife, Charlotte, there is a provision that in case of the death of either beneficiary, the other shall have the income; and in case the beneficiaries should not need all the income they may dispose of it as they see fit to any of the following persons: J. S. Rice, F. A. Rice, jr., David Rice, George Rice, Minnie Lummis, wife of H. H. Lummis, of Texas; or Libbie Timmson. To his nephew, William Rice, the testator leaves any money due

the firm of J. S. and W. M. Rice. The will was filed for probate by Hornblower, Byrnes, Miller and Parker. A petition was filed later in the day by John D. Bardine. The value of the estate is not given in the petition. There is an affidavit by Frederick A. Rice attached to the petition in which he states that he has read the petition filed by Bardine, verified Oct. 12, 1900. He says he has given information to Bardine as to the relatives and family of the testator, and he says efforts have been made to locate Frederick M. Rice, but that no further information has been obtained of his whereabouts for the past thirty years. He was last heard of Hartford, Conn., and all efforts were made to find him, but they proved unavail-

In the petition Mr. Bardine says he knows

next of kin, he states, are F. A. Rice.

other will or codicil. The heirs,

brother: Charlotte McKee, sister; Minerva Olds, sister; Joseph Blynn, nephew; William M. Rice, nephew; Charles Rice, nephew; Nina Beile Rice, grandniece, and Frederick M. Rice. In one part the petition reads as follows: informed and believes that Albert S Patrick claims to be a person interested in defeating the said will. initial of Patrick's name is T." This i the only reference to Patrick. There is no reference to Jones. Mr. Bardine states that all persons next of kin to testator are of sound mind, and of legal age, except Nina Belle Rice, who is a minor. Chief of Detectives McCluskey to-day received and gave out what proports to be a copy of the second will of the late William M. Rice. The original will is in possession of Attorney Patrick and Capt. McCluskey's copy is a copy of the document which Patrick furnished to Capt. Baker, Mr. Rice's lawyer from Houston, Tex. In the first paragraph of this will, Mr. Rice after stating that he is sound mentally, revokes all former wills. He appoints his nephew, William M. Rice, jr., of Hyatt, Tex., and James A. Baker, jr., of Houston, Tex., and Albert T. Patrick, of New York, as executors without security, and for their services gives them a claim of 5 per cent, upon the aggregate value of the whole estate, excluding such gifts as the testator makes to the William M. Rice Institute. He also directs that no other action shall be had in any Probate Court in reference to the ministration of his the Republican party this year is the wage tirely right in 1900." [Applause.] estate and to probate and establish this worker. It would be hard enough for all W. R. Payne, of Chicago, and will and to return an inventory and appraisement of the estate, and he also gives

the executors authority to sell all of the estate as they may elect. The concluding paragraph of the will concerning bequests reads: "I give, evite and bequeath to Albert T. Patrick, formerly of Texas, all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal and mixed, hertofore or hereafter acquired and whereso ever situated." This will is dated June 30 1900, and is witnessed by Morris Meyers, a lawyer of this city, and David L. Short, a publisher of Brooklyn. The Rice estate is estimated at between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000. The bequests to others than Patrick reach less than \$1,000,000.

NOT IN FAVOR.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) you. The operators made no proposition: to the miners. They posted notices of an advance in wages over those formerly paid. It will now become your duty to pass judgment as to whether you desire to accept it or to instruct your officers what you wish them to do. As I said before, every man here must feel that on his shoulders rests a terrible responsibility. If you legislate wisely you will have bright future before you; on the other hand, a mistake made now may mean a continuation of the conditions which have prevailed here for many years. I hope that you men will do your duty. No man wants to be carried away with enthusasm. You do not want to vote nor speak on any question because it is popular to do so. You should do what you believe to When Mr. Mitchell had concluded a mo tion to go into secret session was unani-

mously carried. The press committee, of which Mr. Mitchell is chairman, made publie the following report of what took place at the executive session: "At 3 o'clock the convention went into executive session, and the password of the organization was taken up, after which a motion was passed that the convention pro-Salmon P. Chase, Henry Clay, ceed to the discussion of the proposition made by the officers through notices posted at their mines. The convention decided that each delegate who desired could speak three minutes. The question was asked if all the operators had posted notices advancing the wages 10 per cent., and it was ascertained that a large number of the individual operators had not yet notified their men of their willingness to pay an ad-

"During the entire session the question t issue was debated by the delegates in an earnest, conservative manner, and the opposition to the proposition of the operators appeared to be unanimous. There appeared also to be intense desire to have the crganization officially recognized. No motions were adopted bearing on the wage scale The convention adjourned to meet at 9

o'clock to-morrow morning. It was learned that a good part of the afternoon was taken up by the delegates from the Schuylkill valley, who urged that no proposition be accepted unless the slid-ing scale be abolished. They maintained case in which the key had been left stick- that the increase offered by the operators would not remain long in force unless there was a fixed scale. Many of the delegates

Troops at Oneida. HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 12.-The company men employed at the Derringer colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co. began this afternoon to repair the breaker, which led the strikers to believe an attempt was being made to resume work. About 300 of them from Shepton and Hopeville then proceeded to the colliery. The foreman, fearing trouble, telegraphed for Sheriff Harvey and his deputies, who were hurried to Derringer in a special train. In the meantime the strikers learned that no preparations were under way for a resumption of operating and the march was abandoned. When the sheriff got to the scene with his men everything was quiet, and the posse returned to this city.

The Governor's troop arrived at Oneida this morning and is still there. The horses are quartered in the company stables and the men in small hotels at Shepton and Derringer. It is not known how long the soldiers will stay at the place.

Scutiment at Shamokin.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 12.-More striking miners were assembled on the streets of this place to-day than at any time since the beginning of the tle-up. When extracts of President Mitchell's opening address at the Scranton convention were announced the men decided that he wants to be fair to them and that he will not tie up the delegates' hands in order to force the recognition of the union. The miners are very anxious for the convention to accept the 10 per cent; offer, providing the increase will be permanent and that the reduction of powder shall be exclusive of the 10 per cent. Those two points gained, together with the abolishment of the Readng company's sliding scale, will at this ime satisfy the miners generally and induce them to more willingly return to work

May Tie Up Railways. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 12.-It was learned to-night that President Mitchell is making an effort to prevent the transportation of bituminous coal from West Virginia into the Eastern markets, where the anthracite fuel is sold. After midnight last night, and during the sessions of to-day's convention, President Mitchell held conferences on the subject with M. W. Guernsey, or Harrisburg, Pa., who is said by Mr. Mitchell to be a railroad union official. It is said that Mr. Mitchell's plan is to have the railway unions take up the matter for the purpose of considering the advisability of the tying up of the railroads which persist in transporting the soft coal to the anthra-

ALL FOR TEDDY.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) halves, and the arrangements for the reception of Governor Roosevelt and party were complete in every detail. The Governor spoke to an immense crowd at the Republican Tabernacle, Walnut and Eighth streets, and enthusiasm was unbounded. Cheers, rousing ones, punctuated the clear, ringing sentences of the speaker. James B. Mullikin, county chairman, presided and introduced Governor Roosevelt. Before his speech and immediately after the arrival of the train, there was a street parade, the line of march being a mile and a half in length. Many Rough Riders were in line and the Thompson Club, a fine organization, was out, 335 strong, with a drum and bugle corps; also the Fremont and Lincoln voters, besides about one hundred members of Company B. One-hundred-andfifty-ninth Regiment, Spanish-American war veterans and many other organiza-

A stay of an hour and a half was made at Terre Haute, and during that time the town was exceedingly lively. The fact that a street fair was in progress in the city, of course, helped swell the crowd, but the Republicans make due allowance for this in estimating the multitude. It was one of the greatest political rallies ever held in Vigo county and Republicans feel proud of the demonstration. William R. McKeen, who is well acquainted with the politics of Vigo county, declares that it was the biggest event the Republicans ever had, and he expressed the belief that Governor Roosevelt's visit would have an important favorable bearing on the political situation in Vigo county. Governor Roosevelt's Terre Haute speech was along lines similar to his Indianapolis remarks on Thursday in opening, he spoke practically to the railroad men as there were several hun-

ared in the audience. He said: "Last night at Indianapolis in the very remarkable parade they had there, I was especially struck by the appearance of two bodies - the Commercial Travelers' the Raflroad Men's Association and Association — the commercial travelers, to whom we have a right to appeal because of their exceptional alertness and intelligence and knowledge of the situation; their knowledge of the fact that fundamentally we are going to rise or fall together; that business prostration and business depression means that all of us are depressed together; that when good times comes it means that we will share somewhat, all of us, in the good times; and railroad men because, unquestionably, the man who is most vitally concerned from would feel it most deeply would be the man who would be thrown into idleness. who would lose not merely the luxuries and comforts, but the very necessities of life, and who would see his wife and children suffer for the lack of them.

"No other man is as interested, is as deeply concerned, in the success, commer cially and financially, of the industria processes which have been carried to partial fruition during the past four years, as the wage worker. I want to appeal particularly to him, but almost as much to the business man, to the farmer, to look at the prophecies of Mr. Bryan four years | Rev. W. S. Harris, R. P. McGinnis, Dr. ago; to look at the exceedingly loose statement made by Mr. Bryan now and then to compare the actual facts. Mind you, a ton of oratory does not count as much as after 5 o'clock. A crowd of perhaps 10,000 an ounce of action. The only worth of a promise is in its performance. A voice: "How about it if you get wel

paid for it? "Well." said the Governor. "from a personal and financial standpoint I will not discuss that. I don't know the price paid to campaign orators on the other side. The only worth of a prophecy is its fulfillment. Now I will ask you to look at prophecies that were made four years ago. Mr. Bryan said that the wage rate would go down; that employment would diminish in the country. I ask you railroad men in this city to look over the amount of work done in the shops and by the trainmen now as compared with four years ago. I want you to look back six years. Six years ago was the time of the souphouse and Coxey's army. And when a strike occurred then it was against the cut of wages; now when a strike occurs it is for raise. Now, if you want to go back to Coxey's army and free soup, it is your questionable privilege to do so."

A voice: "We are not going to." Col. Curtis Guild followed Governor Roosevelt and made a strong speech, in which he appealed to the patriotism of hi audience. He devoted some of his remarks to Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and his

The Terre Haute reception committee was composed of W. R. McKeen. D. W Henry, A. Herse, J. S. Talley, G. W. Farris, D. W. Minshall, J. E. Piety, S. C. Stimson, D. V. Miller, N. Filbeck, F. E. Benjamin, J. B. Mullikin, J. Q. Button, I. H. C. Royse, A. J. Crawford, J. S. Barcus, H. I. Miller, B. G. Hudnut, E. H. Fairbanks, James L. Price, T. C. Stunkard, A. M. Higgins, Preston Hussey, B. F. Havens, George Krietenstein and O. E. Raidy. Senator Fairbanks spoke during the afternoon at Terre Haute.

The special train left Terre Haute at 1:30 o'clock, and made a stop at Lewis about sixteen miles south on the line of the Southern Indiana Railroad. Several hundred people gathered at the station. Governor Roosevelt spoke from a platform, thought that the wages should be fixed on within a few feet of the station, that was

erected for William Jennings Bryan. When the Bryan train stopped at Lewis it was raining and the presidential candidate declined to alight, but spoke from the platform of his car. The Democrats, not feelat all complimented, presented the platform to the Republicans on the agreement that Governor Roosevelt would occupy it. The Governor made his speech

there and was well received. The next stop was at Linton, one of the most important mining towns in southern Indiana. The following committee from Linton came on the train at Terre Haute: W. J. Hamilton, J. W. Graham, Joe Freeman, William Walton and Charles E. Henderson. The Thompson Club, of Terre Haute, in a special car attached to the Roosevelt train, also came on to Linton, The crowd there was estimated at 20,000. The reception Governor Roosvelt received at Linton was one of the most flattering of the day. His train arrived just after Governor Mount had finished delivering an address. Part of the audience that heard Governor Mount and Governor Roosevelt were miners.

It was with the greatest difficulty that

Governor Roosevelt and the men accompanying him made their way back to the train, so eager was the crowd to see more of the soldier and orator. To-day was a great day all around for Linton. There was a big parade in the morning in which nearly 1,000 Rough Riders turned out. There were glee clubs of young men and women, a big drum corps from Washington and bands from Sullivan, Bedford, Washington, Linton, Odon, Elnora and Newberry. The Rough Riders were commanded by Grant Heaton, of Bloomfield. As the special train pulled out the mounted Rough Riders were lined up a hundred yards from the track, swinging their hats and cheering Governor Roosevelt. One of the clubs at Linton today was the McKinley Club, of Sullivan, numbering about 450. Its members wore badges which read "Prosperity at home; prestige abroad." The mines at Linton were closed for the day. The Roosevelt party and the Republicans at Linton are greatly pleased with the meeting there. Harry S. New, of the national executive committee, wired Henry C. Payne, of the national committee, as follows: "Teddy's last day in Indiana equals the other two. The meetings at Brazil, Greencastle and Plainfield exceeded all expectations. At Terre Haute the crowd outnumbered Bryan's more than two to one, and 25,000 people were present. The greatest meeting of the day was at Linton; nearly all miners. The crowd, which numbered 20,000, was the most enthusiastic of the trip. We are all right here, and don't you forget it."

At Bee Hunter the train was transferred to the Indianapolis & Vincennes road, and no more stops were made until Vincennes was reached, about 4:40 o'clock. At Marco, Sandborn, Edwardsport and Bicknell, hovever, people were gathered on the platforms. The train slackened its speed while passing these places to give the people an opportunity of seeing Governor Roosevelt.

xxx The county fair is in progress at Vincennes this week, and a great number of the people were in town. From 10,000 to 12,000 were waiting for the train. Governor Roosevelt was introduced by J. W. Emmison. The Governor said in part:

"Speaking here in Vincennes I am inevitably reminded of the first expansion of the United States. It was a hundred and twenty-one years ago that George Rogers Clark and his troop of riflemen, joined by ome of the old French Creole inhabitants forced the British garrison to surrender, and added what is a portion of the State of Indiana to the American Union. And gentlemen, they did it without asking the against the will of the British garrison [Cheering], and although Thomas Jeffersov was then guiding the councils of the Nation, he did not think that an infrin ment of the doctrine of the consent of the governed. We spread then because our man's work, and then began the conquest of the continent, which has gone on to our day. Then began that movement of expansion which has always been a movement of terror to the weakling and coward a movement strong men who trusted of the righteousness from the beginning we have had people who were afraid whenever we started to expand. There were men on the Atlantic coast at the end of the eighteenth century who said that it meant ruin to have the Ohio valley admitted into the Union, and they then said that it meant ruin to take in the territory beyond the

"Six years ago our opponents said that was the undoing of the people to take in Hawail, and now they are saying the same thing when we plant the flag in the Philip pines. But the flag has never come down Cries of 'And never will!' and applause]; and, what is more, gentlemen, our oppo nents will gradually become accustomed to The Democracy always has difficulty in catching up. Mr. Bryan has just learned thirty-five years after the rest of us, that Abraham Lincoln was right in 1864. If he ives as long as I hope he will, for I wish alm well in private life. I have no doubt in a material standpoint in the success of 1935 he will realize that McKinley was en-

W. R. Payne, of Chicago, and Frank B. Posey addressed the Vincernes people prior to the arrival of the Roosevelt train. There had also been a parade.

The train left Vincennes after a stop of twenty minutes for Princeton, the next stop. On the reception committee from Princeton were: H. Miller, J. W. Brady, W. E. Lewis, Lawrence Wheeler, F. C. Cleaver, Robert Mitchell, William H. Lewis, A. H. Twineham, R. M. Munford, W. G. Hopkins and George Burbank. The train drew into Princeton a few minutes people was cheering and waiting for Governor Roosevelt to appear. The Air-line Republican Club, composed of railway employes, was drawn up near the train' is two lines, and kept back the crowd while the Governor and party passed to the speaker's stand. The arrangement was admirable, and Governor Roosevelt congratulated the club. As the Governor walked toward the stand where he was to speak these words on a banner met bir eye: "Welcome, Roosevelt; this is not Colorado." Princeton had an all-day rally, J. Frank Hanly and Representative Hemenway both speaking before the special train arrived. One of the banners carried by the railway men's club said: "We are

satisfied-McKinley told the truth.' MISLED BY BOGUS MESSAGE.

Suicide of a Woman Who Thought Her Husband Had Killed Himself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.-Mrs. Philip Hardy, wife of a former London business man, was found dead in her apartments at No. 1120 Wabash avenue, to-day, with a bullet hole through her heart. On the floor near her was a dueling pistol with which she had shot herself. Letters written by the dead woman showed that she had committed suicide under the belief that her husband had committed suicide in New York city, following a recent quarrel with his wife. Mrs. Hardy had made careful preparations for her death, and even the letters she left to her mother and others were written on mourning paper. The tele-gram which announced the suicide of her usband was a bogus one. Hardy app at the morgue to-day, and admitted to the police that he had caused the telegram to be sent to his wife, who, he understood, had secured warrants for the arre of himself and a woman. Hardy, dreading court proceedings, caused the telegram to be sent in the hope that his wife would take no further action in the mat-